The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Senator Conkling Calls for the Recommendations to Office.

Debate on the Resolution by Trumbull and Morton.

The Sumner Preamble and Resolution on the Sale of Arms.

Prellinghuysen Asks Sumner to Retract His Accusations.

The House Appoint a Committee for Immediate Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—One of the most curious exhibitions that has been seen in the Senate for many a day was given during the morning hour to-day by Mr. TRUMBULL, aided by Parson TIPTON. He who is so willing to foster charges which, if true, would sully other men's official characters, who courts investigations for others, when a proposition was made to call on the President for certain transcripts of departmental records which would establish the truth of what he had publicly stated in debate was not true, to wit, that he never clung to the skirts of power, and did not believe he had secured five appointments to office in five years, he opposed it with such passion and eagerness as to give by his manner the strongest evidence against his own honesty in this particular. In a colloquy with Mr. MORTON last Friday, alluding to a statement by the latter that he had been informed that TRUMBULL had made 300 recommendations to office during this Administration, Mr. TRUMBULL said, I should like to see some evidence of that. I should like to see who it is that has recommended people to office. I hope the Senator will offer a resolution, and let us see the recommendations of persons to office by Senators. Mr. MORTON—If the Senator will offer it I will vote for it. Mr. TRUMBULL—I want some evidence of this assertion, I say the statement is not true. So Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution which would produce just the evidence Mr. TRUMBULL professed to be so anxious to have. He proposed to call for a statement from the President with reference to the States of New-York, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, of the number of recommendations for appointments to and removals from office made to the present Administration, so far as can be ascertained, by the Senators from those States, and the action taken on such recommendations. Mr. TRUMBULL, instead of hailing this resolution as one would expect, went into a rage at the very reading of it. What right, says he, has anybody to go prowling about the Departments after information to convict Senators? Who wants that was sneaking about the Departments on this business? What if he had made recommendations to office, whose business was that but his own? Mr. TRUMBULL sickened at a dose of his own medicine; the great reform preacher did not want to know "how it was himself." When the microscope is turned on these men the country sees they are no better, no more perfect, no more virtuous than other men. Altogether Mr. TRUMBULL'S very painful exhibition today showed that he is painfully lacking in the very first quality of an investigator—that of clean hands. He and Parson TIPTON began the practice of parliamentary tactics to defeat the resolution. They are going to try to load it down with amendments and previous till, if passed, it can do them no harm. They confess by this action that they have clung to the skirts of power as long as possible, and now fear that their professions to the contrary will be proved false. The resolution will undoubtedly pass in some form to secure the information sought, and its revelations will show some strange things in view of the reckless charges that have been made about the use of patronage. Mr. MORTON, in the remarks he was making when the morning hour ended, alluded to the unusual and persistent efforts and demands made by Mr. TRUMBULL to get his own son appointed Assessor of Montana Territory, which history will, itself, make an interesting illustration of the need of reforming the reformers.

THE HOUSE.

The Democrats again succeeded in filibustering the Civil Rights bill over another week in the House today. It is conceded that in its present state they can conceive no postponing action for a number of weeks to come. When a vote is finally reached, there are a number of Republicans who will not support the bill. But as it now stands it serves one good purpose; its legislative position blocks all that many dangerous legislation which gets through the morning hour of Mondays.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The House today manifested a determination to do away with any necessity for general amnesty bill by removing political disabilities by means of special bills. Mr. WHITELY, of Georgia, offered a bill relieving several hundreds in his Congressional District, and Mr. Young signified his willingness to accept similar bills as amendments, they were hurried in by the representatives of every Southern State to the number of nearly fifty. A rough estimate puts the number of names presented at two thousand. When this thing had been going on until the clerk's desk was piled nearly half a foot deep, Mr. ELDREDGE suggested an amendment removing disabilities from all the rest of mankind. It was understood that no names were sent up save those of persons who had applied for amnesty, but Mr. CESSNA was in tribulation last Fury. DAVIS' name had been smuggled into the list, and Mr. MAYNARD insisted, with a pertinacity which became insufferable, that all the names should be read. Having passed this wholesale bill and being in a mood for it, the House, at the request of Mr. YOUNG, took up and passed a special amnesty bill which came from the Senate last session, and which removes disabilities from 5,634 persons. A few more Mondays of equally expeditious work and there will be nobody left to be benefited by the Amnesty bill which is hanging fire in the Senate.

GENERAL BABCOCK.

How the world is given to lying, is not a new saying, either when applied to the world in which we live or the World newspaper. But it may festival a fresh illustration in that paper's shabby connection against Gen. BABCOCK to the effect that he holds and receives the pay of four distinct offices. The records of the Treasury show to the World or any other investigator the simple fact that Gen. BABCOCK has never received any pay save that of his position as Major of Engineers, although performing ably and faithfully the duties of two positions beside the civil duties to which he devotes but a small portion of his time, viz., those of Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds and Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct. Which positions are by law required to be filled by an engineer officer of the Army, and it was allowed to receive extra pay therefor. It would be a great day for the Service, civil and military, if it could have an effect to make writing, to paragraphing and to publishing, as one business.

Correspondence of Gossip.

Today being Monday, and sessions and workings being therefore, two more attempts were made to prostitute and endanger the action of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. COX, with the remark that it was time the House showed its free tendencies, offered a resolution instructing the Committee to report a bill reducing the tariff on pig-iron 50 cents per ton, and called for the yeas and nays. The resolution was defeated by the unexpectedly decisive vote of 74 yeas to 68 nays. Subsequent events partially explained it. All the Pennsylvania Democrats voted against it, as a matter of course, and so did many Democrats from the South. Soon after Mr. LAMAR, a North Carolina Democrat, introduced another resolution, declaring that it is the sense of the House that the interests of the country demand a uniform tax of SIXTY cents on manufactured tobacco. For this all the Protectionists voted, and it became very apparent that beer and the tobacconists had formed a coalition. In spite of this union of forces, the resolution was lost by 97 to 78, not two-thirds. And this effort to take $16,000,000 out of the Treasury failed. It was noticed that Democrats who had voted for free tea and coffee, free coal and salt, and reduced tariff on iron, voted also for this tobacco measure. If there is an aversion of the tariff this year it will be because these Democrats who vote for free-trade bills vote also to sweep away all the internal taxes.

THE SALE OF ARMS.

A great crowd, the largest of the session, gathered at the Senate today, and the Senate floor was packed with lady spectators, who were present in greater numbers than on any previous day. Mr. FOX and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN occupied the Senate today, the former with the speech prepared for which, after Mr. TRUMBULL, who did not allude to the sale of arms, and the latter, addressing himself directly to the resolution, sarcastically expressing the hope that such a course would not be considered out of order. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN considered that the demand for investigation rested upon the fact that it had been made. The first was the charge of fraud based upon an alleged discrepancy between the accounts of the War and Treasury Departments. He inquired why it was that when it had been admitted that there was a complete explanation for this difference that had been published for three months the charge still remained in existence? SUMNER interrupted to explain that the difference between the amount which our Government received for the arms and what France paid, which had not been accounted for, was the difference between what he now declared charges of fraud. This proposition to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN a very clear one to build up such severe language. The other ground for demanding an investigation was upon the question of our violation of International Obligations. He supposed that of our International Obligations it was simply. Everybody ought to unite in making a case for our own country against the whole world. Alluding to the remark about the General Order business, which SUMNER thinks so perfect, and has repeated so many times, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN showed that the power implied in that Order, if it was to be found in the Statutes, was wholly different from what SUMNER insisted upon the President, was in fact the law. It was law that made the bondsmen of Collectors responsible for the performance of this business, and the Collectors had held that the regulations must be approved by the Secretary, and could not be made or overruled by the President. If this was true it was wrong if it was SUMNER, rather than the President, who was to blame, since to him had been committed a previous investigation of the subject, and he had not pointed out legislation which would have brought about the change which he declared he had no power to make. SUMNER burst into his usual tactics of frivolous interruption, but he was reminded of the proper bounds to be observed, and he took the merited rebuke, and made no manifestations except a perverse uneasiness lest he should not get a chance to open the door for a reply. He was on his feet the instant Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN sat down, but even then Mr. WRIGHT was ahead, and secured the floor for a speech to-morrow, to SUMNER'S evident discomfiture.

THE RESOLUTION IN HOUSE.

But it has remained for the House to put the finishing stroke on the despicable proceedings of the Sclurs cabal in the Senate, and demonstrate to the country the utter cancelousness of the attack so persistently and virulently pushed. The part of the Democracy in the House has been as shabby as that of the loyal. There are the Presidential aspirants there, no Presidential candidates to make capital for themselves, so Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, today quietly offered Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, divested of its malignant preamble, authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to proceed with the investigation into the sales of arms, &c., when power to send for persons and papers, hold open sessions, which was passed unanimously and without debate. The Committee is composed of Messrs. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, BARNES, of Wisconsin, and SNYDER, of Arkansas, Republicans; of BUCKLEY, of Pennsylvania, and HOLMAN, of New-York, Democrats. Mr. WILLIAMS, Chairman, has called a meeting of the Committee for to-morrow morning, and the investigation will proceed forthwith. Subpœnas will at once be issued for Secretary of War, Gen. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, CHAMBERLAIN, of the Treasury Bureau, and SCHULZ. The Senate can go on with its debate, and the House will do the business.

MONTANA.

The Legislature of Montana has sent a memorial to the Delegate of the Territory, Mr. CLAGETT, to be presented to Congress, which asks that the Yellowstone Basin and the Geyser regions, with Boundaries, as defined by Dr. HAYDEN, be reserved from sale, and set apart as a public park, for the benefit of the people of the United States. Gov. POTTS, of Montana, arrived here today, having been five weeks in making the trip.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

The Chicago Committee were before the Finance Committee of the Senate today, and the passage of the Chicago Relief Bill was strongly advocated by Messrs. ODELL and SCAMMON, Gov. PEASE, Mr. COLVIN, of Chicago, and Dr. BUCK, of Aurora, Senators CHANDLER and PERRY, of Michigan, were present, and the Committee will meet again to-morrow to hear them in opposition to the bill.

THE DAILY PATRIOT.

It is reliably stated that the new managers of the *Daily Patriot*, of this City, the Democratic organ here, have determined to so change the course of the paper in respect to public officials as to conform entirely to the system of reckless attack and vituperation without avoidance, which is so characteristic of Democratic papers generally. This is taking very high ground for a partisan journal on that side of politics, but it is a step which will be warmly approved among those who admire decent journalism.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Garret J. Cobb, to be Collector of Customs at Philadelphia; James Sutton, Collector of Customs at Nashville; G. B. Davis, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania; Petty Hannah, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Traverse City, Mich.; Wm. V. Goodwin, Register of the Land Office at Detroit, Mich.

Consuls—E. Kendall, of Connecticut, at Rosario; Robert H. Lamb, of Pennsylvania, at Tamsui, Formosa; L. H. Hall, of Michigan, at Valparaiso, Spain; J. Wesley Jones, at San Salvador.

Postmasters—R. W. Reception at Wellington, Ohio; B. F. Thomas, at Circleville, Ohio; S. S. Rosecrans, at West Liberty, Ohio; A. Sherrard, at Tiffin, Ohio; Mrs. E. E. Edwards at Bellefontaine, Ohio; T. H. Moore at St. Paris, Ohio; John A. Cotton at Belvidere, Ill.; Wm. Gardiner, at Marshall, Ill.; Jas. Hamilton, at Paris, Ill.; Wm. T. Colton at Rockford, Ill.; Wm. Gardiner, at Marshall, Ill.; Jas. Hamilton, at Paris, Ill.; A. M. Wheeler at Dixon, Ill.; Van Davis Goddard at Orange, Mass.

NEW-ORLEANS SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Three weeks will probably elapse before the New-Orleans Special Committee will make their report, all the testimony not having yet been written out. It is not likely that any legislation will be suggested further than that the election for members of Congress, which takes place on the 2d of April, and a State election, which, it is thought, may in some degree guard against frauds.

SUPPLEMENTS.

The Collector of Customs of Baltimore forwards the report of Zacut Mooers, commanding the revenue steamer *Wayne*, calling attention to the importance of the rules prescribed by the Department relative to the lights to be carried by vessels, and to the fact that many vessels are not provided with sufficient lights of such a kind before daylight. He also states that on the 18th inst., in Chesapeake Bay, off Sharp's Island, we passed a number of empty barrels, and among them the upper part of the cabin of a vessel, and in a locker thereon he found the license of the sloop *Colored Girl*, Pennsylvania. Nothing has been heard of her except this, and it may be that she was run down while navigating the bay without a light.

FREEDMEN COURT-MARTIAL.

Charles A. Washburn, formerly Minister to Paraguay, has arrived, thirty-seven days from California by rail. His presence here is in connection with the Court-martial, which he says will convene at an early day, to try Admirals Gonon and Davis for their conduct while respectively in command of the South Atlantic Squadron while Mr. Washburn was Minister at La Plata.

ALBANY MATTERS.

Recommendations of the Legislature—Evening Session of Both Houses—Bills Reported for the Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday Evening, Feb. 26, 1872.—The Legislature transacted this evening after and week's recess, with a quorum in both Houses. Among the new bills introduced was one by Senator O'BRIEN, to widen Franklin-street five feet on the west side, between Fulton and Ann streets. The Senate passed the bill amending the Militia law so as to authorize the enlistment of colored citizens by a vote of 19 to 1. Senator LAMPHEAR, Democrat, of Rochester, voting no. In the Assembly a large number of remonstrances against legislative interference with the management of the Erie Railroad were presented, showing that the Erie Ring have not been idle during the recess. Several counter petitions were also presented asking for the repeal of the Classification act, and Mr. HUSSEY introduced a new bill for the same purpose. A large portion of the session of the Assembly was consumed in the discussion of Mr. MORRIS'S bill for the protection of gas companies, which requires the companies to supply gas of a certain specified quality and of an illuminating power not less than 14½ candles, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment. Mr. MOSELEY, of Kings, earnestly advocated the bill and offered an amendment which was adopted, prohibiting gas companies from demanding deposits for rent of meters or as security for the payment of bills. An amendment offered by Mr. MORTON was also adopted—that no company should refuse to furnish gas to an applicant by reason of the failure of a previous occupant of the same premises to pay his bills. ALVORD and TOM FIELDS interposed the old objection, which is always made to every attempt to protect gas consumers against extortion, that the bill was unconstitutional, and at their request was recommitted, but with instructions that it should be reported back to the House in eight days. The speedy passage of the Seventy's charter is considered almost certain by its friends, although a strong effort will be made when it comes up on third reading to recommit with instructions to amend by providing the two Boards in the Common Council, and for the retention in office of Controller GREEN and Counsel to the Corporation WOOD. If the charter does not pass tonight the chances of its passage are considerably lessened. Assemblymen HOLBROOK, Democrat, and MORTON, Republican, members of the Committee of Seventy, have been absent from the City for a few days, investigating, it is said, the charges against Assemblyman BLISS, but they have returned, and Mr. MORTON is seriously ill at home, which will cause a further delay in the report of the Committee, that was to have been made this evening. A large number of New-York and Brooklyn men arrived in late train from New-York this evening, among whom are Jackson S. Schultz, Gen. Hall, Immigrant Commissioner, and Gen. Varian, of the Committee of Seventy; Archibald Bliss, District-Attorney Tracey and Ex-Senator Pierce, of Brooklyn, and Wm. Howe, Jr., Thos. E. Stewart, Jas. W. Richmond, Gilbert E. Dean, Gen. Merritt, John Morrissey, D. D. Conover, Michael Farrell, Gen. Spinola and Mark Lanigan, of New-York.

THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

Interesting Correspondence between Collector Arthur and Secretary Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The following correspondence has just been promulgated:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1872.

SIR: It seems to me that a complete reorganization of the General Order system cannot be accomplished without some legislation. The Committee of the Senate which is investigating the matter will doubtless make some recommendations on the subject. Without, at present, expressing an opinion upon all the points upon which legislation may be desirable, I suggest that it should be provided by law that a rule as to steamship should discharge cargo under General Order within less than two full business days after its arrival exclusive of the day of entry; but if the agent of the steamship desires to avail himself of the privilege granted by the law of 1854 to discharge immediately upon arrival, where the vessel arrives on Sunday, he will still have the option he should be permitted, but only on conditions that the steam-ship company should pay all the expense caused to the importer by such action. The steam-ship companies now, as a matter of favor, reimburse to the importer the General Order charges, if the goods are taken from the warehouse within forty-eight hours after arrival. But the custom should be made a requirement of law, and the payment be made by the steam-ship company directly to the warehouseman, without reference to legislation. However, in connection with this suggestion, I would say that the existing system may properly be made. I propose to divide the water-front of the City into districts, making four or more upon the North River, and five upon the East River, in New-York, and to designate one warehouse of class 1 in each district to which all goods composing single General Orders from vessels landing within the district shall be sent. I propose also to designate six or more similar warehouses in Brooklyn, and one at Hunter's Point. In addition to these, I propose to permit the several steam-ship companies to select any one pier which they may own or rent on which their ships land, as the warehouse for the storage of unclaimed goods arriving by their vessels respectively, subject, however, to the single condition that neither the steam-ship company, nor any person connected with it, shall have any interest in, or control over the warehouse so designated. By this system warehouses will be in all cases be provided within a short distance of the place of landing of their goods. The expense of cartage will be reduced, all danger of stevedoring and confusion will be avoided, and the wishes of the steam-ship companies will be consulted so far as is consistent with the interests of the Government. I am not prepared to say that the system I propose is the only one which should be followed in the premises, but I am sure it is the best. I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

Hon. G. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

The following letter was written today:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1872.

SIR: I laid your letter of the 23d inst. before the President, and I am authorized to say that he approves the main features of your plan for the storage of General Order goods at the port of New-York. The change should be made with as little delay as the nature of the case will permit. In the opinion of the President the interests of business, political influences and personal clamor should be set aside. Having first made the rights of the Government secure, it is the President's wish that the work shall be so arranged and conducted as to give the importer the least possible trouble and expense. The details of the organization must be left to your judgment. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

To Hon. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Collector of Customs, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Senators FRATE, HARLAN and CASSERLY, members of the New-York Custom-House Investigating Committee, met this morning, but as there was no quorum adjourned till Monday next, unless sooner convened by the Chairman. Senators BAYARD and HOWE, in addition to those above named. The last named Senator has nearly recovered from his illness and expects soon to resume his seat in the Senate. Senator STEWART is still absent from Washington. Senator BOGY reached here this morning, and will be present on Friday, and expects to remain here to-morrow. A meeting of the Committee may possibly be called for Thursday, when preliminaries will be taken for the examinations of Ex-Collector MURPHY and Gens. BABCOCK and PORTER.

Burning of Five Children in a Farm-House in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 26.—The house of HENRY SYDENEY, in Argyle, Yarmouth County, was burned on the 17th inst., and his five children perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs. SYDENEY were absent on a visit, and the only persons left to protect the children was their grandmother, who is insane. SYDENEY saw the house burned and heard the screams of the children, but was unable to get to the fire. The remains of two of the children were found in a position showing that they utterly defied their escape. The grandmother was found asleep and rescued for alive.

FRANCE AND THE LEGITIMISTS.

The Restoration of Authority Discussed—The Comte de Chambord Still Receives the Representatives of the Clergy.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26.—The Comte de Chambord, minus a crown or publish the manifesto of the Monarchists in the French National Assembly, which was brought here by Count MORTE. Deputations from a number of French towns arrived at that station, and were received by the Comte de CHAMBORD. The streets of the city are again thronged today by citizens and strangers, and great excitement prevails. Notwithstanding the order prohibiting the encouraging of crowds, several gatherings have taken place this morning, and a number of affrays have occurred between the Clericals and Liberals. The gendarmes were compelled to charge upon and disperse the assemblages, and several persons were wounded.

PARIS.—The excitement throughout the city is increasing. The citizens have armed themselves with cudgels, and are making the most formidable preparations. The citizens are sullen. The ministerial appointments disappoint, and are making extensive preparations to suppress rioting.

EVENING.—A deputation from the city of Metz arrived here to-day, and were received by the Comte de CHAMBORD. Deputations from other places continue to arrive.

Noisy and hostile crowds are promenading the streets, but there has been no serious rioting. Collisions between the citizens and strangers are immediately stopped by the Police, and all large crowds are dispersed.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The forces of the French bishops secretly encourage the Legitimists in their efforts to bring about the restoration of monarchy in France.

It is now reported that Mr. H. FOURNIER, the present Minister of France at Stockholm, will be transferred to Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Internationals—The Thanksgiving Ceremonies Today—London Crowded by People from the Country.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to an inquiry made by Mr. COLEBROOKE, admitted that Her Majesty's Government had exchanged communications with foreign Governments in regard to the International Society.

MIDNIGHT.—An army of workmen are engaged to-night in completing the preparations for the Thanksgiving celebration to-morrow; much has yet to be done for the decoration of the streets through which the procession is to pass, as the work is being carried out on a colossal scale. Dense crowds of people are collected at the street corners witnessing the preparations. At some of the principal points of attraction the pressure is so great that several persons have been injured, and it is reported that one has been killed in the crush. The Police are making every exertion to prevent accidents and keep the spectators from interfering with the workmen, who can hardly finish their labors before the hour for the starting of the procession. The city has for the past two weeks been filling up with strangers, and its population is now very large, yesterday and today, although doubled and trebled in number and length on all the lines, have been crowded with passengers. The suburban population is pouring in at every avenue, and it is estimated that to-morrow a million human beings will be temporarily added to the population of the metropolis.

HAYTI.

Reports of Port-au-Prince Denied—Tranquility Said to be Restored.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Advices of a thoroughly reliable character have been received here denying absolutely the recent reports of outbreaks in Hayti and the partial destruction of the city of Port-au-Prince by fire on the 8th. These advices are to the 8th and 9th inst. Tranquility then prevailed, and gold had fallen from 30 to 32. The Germans had made no claim against the Government, and the latter had just paid to the French Chargé d'Affaires the sum of $100,000 francs for indemnity, according to the Convention. The last report of political offenders by BAZAR, instead of weakening his popularity had increased it, and no new political arrests had been made.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A Pennsylvania Farmer and His Wife Beaten to Death and the House Robbed.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Penn., Feb. 26.—Last night a farmer named DANIEL KRAMER, residing about nine miles west of Auburn, Schuylkill County, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, was brutally murdered and his wife left for dead. Mr. KRAMER'S son, on entering his father's house this morning, found his mother on a bed with her skull fearfully fractured and still living, but unable to speak. The father was found a 100 yards from the house, with his brains beaten out and frozen to the ground. No trace of the murderers has yet been discovered. The murderers robbed the house. Mrs. KRAMER cannot recover. The heavy club used to commit the bloody deed is in the hands of the authorities.

LATER.—Mrs. KRAMER has remained unconscious during the day, and no hopes are entertained for her recovery. The house was ransacked from top to bottom, and it is estimated that the robbers obtained from $900 to $1,000 in gold and silver and considerable paper money. The victims were both over the age of sixty and sixty years. Another very aged lady, who was in the house at the time, and entirely deaf, was unmolested. KRAMER was a highly respectable farmer, and the tragedy has cast a deep gloom over the entire community. No clue to the murderers has yet been obtained.

ICE AT ST. LOUIS.

Several Steamers Crushed and Sunk by a Large Field of Floating Ice.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—A large field of very heavy ice came down the river between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening, and struck the steamer *H. J. Lockwood*, lying at Red River wharf. Nearly the whole starboard side of the steamer was crushed in. She careened over and now lies on her beam ends close to the bank. The *Silver Bow*, lying next to the *Lockwood*, was also struck and dragged from her moorings into the current, where she sank in her hurricane roof in the channel. A wharf-boat and the steamer *Mosser* were also somewhat injured. Both leak somewhat, and are kept clear by pumps. The *Lockwood* and *Silver Bow* are probably total wrecks. Both were owned by the Carter Red River Packet Company. The *Silver Bow* was valued at $60,000, and insured for $18,000; the latter was valued at $60,000 and was insured for $30,000, but the policies ran out yesterday, and only one for $2,000 had been renewed. The *Silver Bow* was loading for Red River, and had about 400 tons of provisions and general merchandise on board, valued at about $60,000. The *Lockwood* arrived here from Red River yesterday and had discharged her cargo. The ice was from a Mississippi river gorge.

THE JAPANESE.

Arrival of the Embassy at Chicago—Reception by the Mayor.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.—The Japanese Embassy reached this City at one this afternoon, and were immediately escorted to their quarters at the Tremont House and Grand Central Hotel by a Committee of the Common Council. The last met them at Aurora, forty miles west of Chicago. In the Tremont House parlor, the leading members of the Embassy were met by Mayor MEDILL and a large number of city officials and leading citizens, who greeted them cordially. After a formal introduction, the Mayor welcomed the Orientals in a speech, in which he congratulated Japan upon the progress and liberality of the present Emperor in leading other Germanic nations in the march of improvement, and expressed himself gratified that Japan choosed America as a model. Prince IWAKURA responded to the Mayor's address in a cordial and feeling manner. Minister De LONG and the Japanese young ladies are quartered at the private residence of one of our citizens. To-morrow the Embassy will be taken in carriages and receive the keys of the city.

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BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Milk is to be sold by size and from measure in Maine.

The Swedish colonists have sold Minnesota land.

There are 750 patients in the Virginia Asylum for Colored Insane.

Efforts are being made to found Agricultural school in New-Orleans.

The Lord Mayor of London, Mr. GIBBONS, has not been knighted. Who cares?

Assessor E. EVERETT, tax collector of Wellfleet, Mass., committed suicide yesterday.

Maine proposes to abolish military commandment in her State prisons.

Gen. CASS is mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan.

The Louisville *Daily Ledger* appeared yesterday afternoon, as an evening paper.

The Lewisville Hotel was sold yesterday, to the old mortgagee, for $200,000.

The fees by Judge BLATCHFORD in Marcus Hook, Penn., yesterday, at $10.00 each, and the insurance exceeded $1,000.

The large manufactory of C. HARDEN & Brother, at Marcus Hook, Penn., was burned on Sunday.

ALEXANDER ROSS' rag carpet manufactory in Poughkeepsie, was burned last night. Loss, $6,000.

One of the buildings of the Jacksonville (Miss.) Woolen Company was burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000.

The California Assembly refused, by a vote of 48 to 26, to exempt journalists from jury duty.

Gov. CALDWELL, of North Carolina, has offered $20,000 for the capture of LOWERY and his gang, and yet there are no takers.

The Democrats of Ohio have invited Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR, of Mississippi, to stump their State for them during the coming campaign.

The advocates of total abstinence compelled the closing of nearly all the liquor saloons in Philadelphia on Sunday.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, of this City, has subscribed $1,000 to the Wesleyan fund of Yale College.

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The voluntary subscriptions to the Franco-German fund in aid of the sufferers in Germany amount to $1,500,000 francs.

The mill owned by the Columbian Manufacturing Company at Hat Bridge, New-Jersey, was burned yesterday.

WM. TOLE, baggage-master, injured on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is lying in Louisville in a very critical condition.

The Police entered and searched an establishment in Jessamine Court, Boston, yesterday, and seized a quantity of papers.

The largest sale of cotton ever made in Savannah, by any one firm, was made yesterday. Messrs. WILLIAM HENRY WOODS & Co. sold 3,261 bales for cash.

A colored woman is now living at Mossy Creek, Tenn., at the age of one hundred and six years. Twenty-five of her twenty-nine children survive.

A published letter from CHARLES D. HILDEBRAND, the Missouri outlaw, conveys the unpleasant news that the report of his death was false.

Philadelphia has sent away 6,200,568 gallons of petroleum since Jan. 1. This is 2,167,824 gallons more than during the same period in 1871.

The "mistake" of a druggist's clerk caused the death of the wife of Rev. ENOCH BURGIN, a Canada lady very highly esteemed, in Nashville, Tenn., on Friday.

The late Ex-Senator GWINN bequeathed all his property to his widow and his and her relatives, with the exception of $10,000, given to a lady who was reared in his family.

Brandreth's pill factory at Sing Sing was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000; fully insured. About 100 girls are thrown out of employment.

CHARLES LOEBER, a character of some note near Albany, committed suicide on Sunday night, in a fit of despondency over the loss of some property.

The Union Pacific Railroad was again blockaded by snow at Salt Lake, on Sunday, and the storm is likely to close communication for some time.

Stone cutters have arrived at Westerly, R. I., to commence the granite work on the new reservoir in the building about to be erected on Tuesday morning.

JAMES DOHERTY, a well-known contractor of Boston, died on Sunday evening. Having accidentally shot himself, several days ago, while loading a pistol.

The London Society for the Prevention of Vice has caused the suppression of the sheet known as the *Day's Doings*, and have secured a great reform in papers of a like character.

The first annual exhibition of the St. Louis Poultry Association opened last night in Mercantile Library, with 400 coops, containing over 2,000 fowls, in the hall.

OLIVER C. HALL, a well-known hotel-clerk in St. Louis, was adjudged of unsound mind yesterday, and committed to the Insane Asylum. The guardian appointed for him is a gambler.

The man recently arrested at Van Wert, Ohio, and says he was formerly a member of the Quantrell band, has been fully identified as SCOTT and CHARLEY, the Windsor Locks murderers, and they will be brought to Connecticut this week.

The Labor Reformers had a large meeting, last night, in Manchester, N. H., and were addressed by R. F. TREVELLICK, of Detroit, President of the National Labor Union.

A stranger, supposed to be from Milwaukee, shot himself at the Washoe Hotel, in Hawkeye, Wis., on Sunday night. A letter left by him, and signed OSKAR HAMLET, gives directions for disposition of his property.

Capt. ROGERS, of Detroit, arrived at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, with a requisition for JOHN HASE, who is wanted at Detroit, Chicago and New-Orleans to answer charges of extensive forgeries.

Boston's new quarto newspaper, the *Daily Globe*, is to make its first appearance on Saturday next. It is announced to be entirely independent and business journal, and to be kept beyond the influence of sects or parties.

The San Francisco *Alta* expresses the opinion that neither national party can consider itself secure of the vote of California in November next, unless it pledges itself expressly to the cause of civil service reform.

EDWARD SMITH, Jr., a colored servant in the employ of Mr. GALLOWAY C. MORRIS, of Philadelphia, is under arrest on the charge of attempting to poison his employer's family by placing arsenic in the coffee.

The impression prevails in Paris, in well-informed quarters, that the present King of Spain cannot cope with the difficulties by somewhat, and are kept clear by pumps. The *Lockwood* and *Silver Bow* are probably total wrecks. Both were owned by the Carter Red River Packet Company. The Carter Red River Packet Company. The *Carter* valued at $60,000, and insured for $18,000; the latter was valued at $60,000 and was insured for $30,000, but the policies ran out yesterday, and only one for $2,000 had been renewed. The *Silver Bow* was loading for Red River, and had about 400 tons of provisions and general merchandise on board, valued at about $60,000. The *Lockwood* arrived here from Red River yesterday and had discharged her cargo. The ice was from a Mississippi river gorge.

THE JAPANESE.

Arrival of the Embassy at Chicago—Reception by the Mayor.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.—The Japanese Embassy re

OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Misadventures at Quarantine and the Seamen's Retreat.

Proceedings of the Tax Assessors Committee

Yesterday—The Assessor's Retreat to Westchester—Difficulties of Tax Commissioners.

QUARANTINE CHANGES.

Close of the Investigation by the Committee—Seamen—Doctors—Physicians and Surgeons—Officers—Pilots—Boarding Officers—Other Employees—Commissioners of Quarantine—Their Duties—Their Salaries—Their Powers—Their Responsibilities—Their Duties—Their Salaries—Their Powers—Their Responsibilities—Their Duties—Their Salaries—Their Powers—Their Responsibilities

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The following is the CALENDAR of Appeals and Causes for hearing at the present term, commencing on the 27th day of February, 1872:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

The New-York Times Published: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1904
Copyright, 1904, by The New-York Times Company.

Fire Destroys Windsor Hotel, Florida; Many Lives Lost

Flames Sweep Through Building Filled with Guests Early This Morning.

Fifty Persons Reported Dead and Many Injured.

Fire Starts in Basement and Spreads Rapidly Through Wooden Structure.

Guests Escape in Night Clothes and Many Jump from Windows.

Hotel Was Owned by Henry B. Plant and Was Considered Finest in Florida.

DEADLY FIRE AT DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA.

Windsor Hotel Destroyed and Fifty Persons Reported Dead.

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, Fla., Feb. 14.—Fire this morning destroyed the Windsor Hotel, the finest hotel in Florida, owned by Henry B. Plant. Fifty persons are reported dead and many injured. The fire started in the basement and spread rapidly through the wooden structure. Many guests escaped in their night clothes, some by jumping from windows and others by the fire escapes. Many had narrow escapes from death.

The Windsor Hotel was one of the finest winter resorts in the South. It was built by Mr. Plant in 1900 at a cost of $500,000. It was a handsome three-story building, with accommodations for 400 guests. It was lighted throughout by electricity, and had all modern conveniences. It was open all the year, and was filled with guests at the time of the fire.

The fire was discovered at 4 o'clock this morning in the basement of the hotel, and had gained such headway before the alarm was given that the whole building was soon in flames. The fire department responded promptly, but the hotel was doomed before the firemen arrived. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire building was a mass of flames.

Many guests escaped by jumping from the windows, and others were carried down the fire escapes by employees of the hotel. Many of the guests were in their night clothes when they were awakened by the fire, and had to flee from the building without stopping to dress. Many of the guests were injured by jumping from the windows, and others were overcome by the heat and smoke before they could escape from the building.

The fire department of DeFuniak Springs was powerless to check the flames, and the entire building was destroyed. The fire department of Pensacola was notified by telephone, and a special train was made up to carry the firemen to DeFuniak Springs, but before the train left the fire was reported under control, and the firemen were not sent.

The Windsor Hotel was built by Mr. Plant in 1900, and was considered the finest hotel in the South. It was built entirely of wood, and was lighted throughout by electricity. It was open all the year, and was filled with guests at the time of the fire.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It started in the basement, and had gained such headway before the alarm was given that the whole building was soon in flames.

THE ATLANTA CLARION

Thursday Morning, Dec. 31, 1885

OBITUARY

Rev. Thomas G. Baxter.

Mr. Baxter died on Sunday, 13 inst., in the 72d year of his age. He was a native of Virginia, but came to Georgia in early manhood, and was for many years a prominent member of the Methodist Church. He was a man of fine attainments, and was highly esteemed by his brethren. He was a delegate to the General Conference which met in Atlanta in May, 1881, and was a member of the Committee on Episcopacy. He was also a member of the Committee on Revision. He was a man of fine presence, and was a ready and forcible speaker. He was a man of deep piety, and was universally beloved by his brethren. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Emory College, and was present at the last session of the Board. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Wesleyan Female College, at Macon

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 26, was light in amount, and not very satisfactory in its results, as the following exhibit will show:

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER offered the five-story stone and brownstone front house and lot, 20 by 98.9, known as No. 40 West Fourth-street, south side, between Wooster and Greene streets. It was eventually struck off to Mr. H. J. HOAGLAND, for $16,000. The same auctioneer also offered the four-story brick house and lot, 20.3x84, by 120, known as No. 208 East Twenty-fifth-street, north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. The sum of $10,350 was bid for it, and that price not being satisfactory to the executor, the property was declared withdrawn. Messrs. R. H. LINDEN & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, several unfinished four-story brownstone front houses, and a plot of ground 40.4x100, by one-half block, situated on the north side of Ninety-second-street, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue, to GEORGE C. JENNINGS, the owner of the land, for the sum of $260,000. The sale was made in consequence of the violation and non-fulfillment of contract by the builder, who purchased the land conditionally. The houses were very nearly finished, and the amount for which the property was struck down is about the amount of mortgages and other liens which at present stand recorded against it.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGOWIN offered the mortgagee's sale of the lease of the premises now occupied by the New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, known as No. 179 Broadway, North-west corner of Cortlandt-street, on Thursday, Feb. 29, by order of B. CAMPBELL, Esq., referee.

TRANSFERS AND LEASES.

The following list of transfers of City real estate, to the value of $24,000 or over, recently placed on record, is compiled from the Real Estate Record of Saturday, Feb. 24. A list of recorded leases is also appended.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Avenue, av.; Block, blk.; Corner, cor.; Deed, d.; Dwelling-house, d. h.; Feet, ft.; Front, fr.; Lot, l.; Mortgage, m.; Northerly, n.; Northeast, ne.; Northwest, nw.; Rear, r.; Southerly, s.; Southeast, se.; Southwest, sw.; Street, st.; Westerly, w.

TRANSFERS.

Ann-st., s. e. 124.6 fr. n. of Fulton-st., 24.2x37.6. Feb. 20; Philip Lear to Catherine Hoeme..... $21,000

Broadway, s. s. No. 760, (Schubold's drug store), 24.11x82.7, & sml. l. Feb. 21; Louis F. Schubold to Benj. Schubold..... 140,000

Broadway, s. s. No. 752, 24.6, n. of W. cor. (Grace House), 24.6x82.7, & sml. l. Feb. 21; Frederick to Thos. W. Pearsall..... 140,000

Bleecker-st., s. s. (known as Nos. 2 and 4) and Wall-st., No. 1, adjoining the property of the Broadway Bank, belonging to Trustees of Peter Marinoni, deceased; running thence along Wall-st. 42.6; thence southerly along Wall-st. 42.6, to land of Alexander Hamilton, deceased; thence westerly 42.6 ft. to land of Alexander Hamilton, deceased; thence northerly along land of Alexander Hamilton, deceased, 42.6 ft. to Bleecker-st.; thence easterly along Bleecker-st. 42.6 ft. to the place of beginning; being the premises conveyed to Alexander Hamilton by Alexander Hamilton and others by deed dated Feb. 20, 1804, and recorded in Liber 124, page 178, &c. Feb. 21; Thomas Hamilton, Executor of Alexander Hamilton, deceased, to Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 22.

Bleecker-st., s. s. 42.6 fr. w. of Wall-st., 42.6x42.6. Feb. 21; Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Thomas Hamilton, Executor of Alexander Hamilton, deceased.

Bleecker-st., s. s. 126 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x80, & sml. l. Feb. 20; Loren Lewis to Anna Maria, wife of Joshua Cowl..... 4,000

Bleecker-st., s. s. 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x80. Feb. 21; Thomas H. Lichtenstein, to Francis O'Hare, of Boston, Mass..... 4,000

Bleecker-st., s. s. 240 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.5. Feb. 21; Ferdinand de Francisco Bianchi. Feb. 21..... 4,000

Avenue A, s. s. 103.4 ft. n. of 12th-st., 21.11x92, John A. Lanier to Jacob Blank. Feb. 20..... 5,000

West Broadway, No. 97, 20.10 ft. s. of 8th-st., 20.2 by 100, & sml. l. Feb. 20; Abraham Hollier to Jacob Blank. Feb. 20..... 5,000

West Broadway, No. 99, 20.10 ft. s. of 8th-st., 20.2 by 100, & sml. l. Feb. 20; Abraham Hollier to Jacob Blank. Feb. 20..... 5,000

Mt. Vernon-st., No. 17, Ninth Ward, Richmond County, N. Y., to James M. Melville. Sub. to mort. now existing. Feb. 20..... 5,000

West Broadway, No. 91, 20.11 ft. s. of 8th-st., 20.2 by 100, & sml. l. Clark Bell to Andrew W. Morgan. Feb. 20..... 25,000

West Broadway, No. 93, 20.10 ft. s. of 8th-st., 20.2 by 100, & sml. l. Andrew W. Morgan to Benjamin G. Bloss. (Q. C.) Feb. 20..... 1,000

Sixth-av., s. e. cor. of 4th-st., 21.10½ft. n. and 1. William Lasday et al. to Theodore C. Pohle. Feb. 20..... 25,500

Avenue B, s. e. cor. of 4th-st., 54x100; Sml. l. of No. 1. John Minkel, to Aaron Rosenfeld. Feb. 21..... 25,750

Fourth-st., s. s. 87.2 ft. east of 2d-av., 19.4x100.6. Henry W. Smith, of Elizabeth, N. J., to James Mackin. Feb. 21..... 6,000

Fourth-st., s. s. No. 7, east of 2d-av., 20.6x100.6. Joseph Smith to Henry J. Beers (McClintock's exr. Feb. 21)..... 6,000

Sixth-st., s. s. 270 ft. west of Lüdlow-st., 20x92.6. Charles McIntyre to Patrick McIntyre, Feb. 21..... 24,000

LEASES.

	Per Year.
Amity-st., No. 6, 5 years.....	$1,200
Attorney-st., No. 125, 2d, 3d and 4th sts., 20 years (April 1, 1871).....	2,750
Broadway, Nos. 102 and 104, 5 years.....	27,000
Broadway, Nos. 102 and 104, 5 years (Subsublease).....	29,700
Broadway, s. e. corner Worcester-st., 61.6½x125.9 (Subsublease).....	10,000
Canal-st., s. s. corner Wooster-st., 61.6½x125.9.....	17,000
Cherry-st., No. 127 (April 20, 1871).....	6,000
Cherry-st., No. 127 and 129, 5 years.....	2,500
Church-st., No. 302, (store and second floor), 3 years.....	1,000
City-hall-pl., No. 7.....	1,000
Clinton-st., Nos. 74 and 76, 4 1-12 years.....	4,000
Division-st., No. 107 (1st floor), 5 years.....	1,200
Division-st., No. 107 (basement and sub-basement), 5 years.....	1,200
Division-st., No. 107 (2 upper flrs.), 5 years.....	1,200
Division-st., No. 109, 5 years.....	1,200
Duane-st., No. 6, 5 years.....	4,000
East Houston-st., No. 326, 3 years.....	1,000
Hudson-st., No. 61, 5 years.....	1,200
Lewis-st., No. 5, 5 1-12 years.....	1,000
Madison-st., No. 49, 5 years.....	1,200
Mercer-st., No. 16, 5 years.....	1,200
Mercer-st., No. 18, 5 years.....	1,200
Mercer-st., No. 20, 5 years.....	1,200
Mercer-st., No. 22, 5 years.....	1,200
Mercer-st., No.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail Very WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked to or from Ireland, England, France, Norway, Sweden or Denmark will receive as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route of line.

THE NEW-YORK STEAMERS.

FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 19. CALIFORNIA..... Saturday, Mar. 4

Saturday, Feb. 26. COLUMBIA..... Saturday, Mar. 11

Saturday, Mar. 11. AUSTRALIA..... Saturday, March 18

Saturday, Mar. 18. BURMA..... Saturday, Mar. 25

And so every week during the year. NEW YORK STEAMER for Londonderry from Pier 50 North River, Nov. 2, at 10 noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabin, $75 and $80; second cabin, $45; steerage, $30.

Certificates to intending visitors, who may be bought here by persons residing in Europe, at low rates.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at their general passenger office, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, COBH AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND ALL IRON SCREW STEAM SHIPS.

THE TWO LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

1,500 tons burden and 1,000 horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..... March 1, 11 A. M.

OCEANIC..... March 8, 4 P. M.

REPUBLIC..... March 15, 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London (Cork), Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Passage engaged to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts for sums of £1 and upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New-York.

ALGERIA..... Wednesday, Feb. 26, 7 A. M.

CALABRIA..... Wednesday, Mar. 5, 7 A. M.

CHINA..... Wednesday, Mar. 12, 7 A. M.

ABYSSINIA..... Wednesday, Mar. 26, 7 A. M.

CUBA..... Wednesday, Mar. 27, 7 A. M.

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

From Boston.

SAMARIA..... Saturday, Feb. 24, 7 A. M.

PALMYRA..... Saturday, Mar. 3, 7 A. M.

SIBERIA..... Saturday, Mar. 9, 7 A. M.

XANTHIA..... Saturday, Mar. 16, 7 A. M.

MARATHA..... Saturday, Mar. 23, 7 A. M.

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..... $30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow, Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris and all parts of the Continent and the Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage to the Agency, No. 2 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP ALGERIA sailed from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9½ A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,

No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..... Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.

CITY OF MONTREAL..... Saturday, Mar. 6, 2 P. M.

CITY OF BROOKLYN..... Saturday, Mar. 13, 2 P. M.

CITY OF PARIS..... Saturday, Mar. 20, 2 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..... Saturday, Mar. 27, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First cabin..... $80 | Steerage..... $30

To Paris..... $90 | To Paris..... $40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, March 4, at 10 A. M.

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M.

HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 18, at 9 A. M.

ITALY, THOMSON, Saturday, March 25, at 9 A. M.

And every following SATURDAY.

BELVIDERA, Gamble, Saturday, March 2, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London (Cork), Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Through bills of lading issued to Continental ports.

For freight passage apply to the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch two of their first class full power iron screw steam ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..... Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..... Mar. 13, at 2½ P. M.

WYOMING, Capt. SPENCER..... Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN..... Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..... April 3.

Cabin passage, $75 and $80, currency.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New York.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 6 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON..... Saturday, Mar. 4

VILLE DE PARIS..... Saturday, Mar. 11

PEREIRE..... Saturday, Mar. 18

ST. LAURENT..... Saturday, April 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..... $100 | Second cabin..... $70

Excursion tickets..... $175 | Steerage..... $40

These steamers do not carry emigrant passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid the discomforts of crowded steamers and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN; HAKODADI AND SHANGHAI, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave this port, touch, (except when there is no mail to leave) at Aspinwall, and connect at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, and her consorts, for all Central American and South Pacific ports. The first steamer for Japan and China will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply to Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the steam-ship SIENVILLE, Capt. J. E. BAKER, for Aspinwall, at noon WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 5th of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM..... March 5

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. ——..... April 5

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TOBLEMAN..... May 5

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. For freight or passage, for the remainder of the season, apply to

WM. A. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from North River, Pier No. 13.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 27

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) March 6

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. S. VAN BUSK, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Steam-ship Line.

Sailing every SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.) Feb. 22

MONTEZUMA, Conover..... Mar. 1

CITY OF MEXICO, Thompson..... Mar. 8

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.) Tues., April 1

For freight or passage apply to

T. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's splendid CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLOATING PALACE

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, and connecting lines.

LAWTON AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BURLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, GERLIS & CO., Agents,

No. 6 Bowling-green.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Jun., Commander, will sail TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 40 North River.

WM. M. LIVINGSTON, Jun. & Co., Agents,

No. 45 Wall-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HEDGES, SATURDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCHILD, SATURDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 41 North River, at 10 A. M.

E. LOWDEN, Agent,

No. 15 Wall-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates of freight in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, Savannah.

GEORGE YOUNG, Agent, Darien, Ga.

A. E. ORROCK & CO., Agents, Brunswick, Ga.

No. 329 Broadway. No. 429 Broadway.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 29 BROADWAY.

Reference: Jay Cooke & Co., W. Fargo & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. C. Fargo, President, Chicago, Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Pittsburgh.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, specie, packages, parcels, valuables, &c., forwarded with dispatch.

D. LOWDEN, Manager.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can select one attendant of a courier, should never leave Paris without him. Their multiplicity of duties and troubles, prevention of proper forest examinations and consequences of negligence in securing the best accommodations, in overlooking the luggage, &c., &c., can be entirely avoided by the services of such a person as is thoroughly competent, and who can be engaged at No. 2 Rue Castiglione, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE

National Trust COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 262 AND 264 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Fast Funds are Such Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,

and especially for

RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

E. R. MANGAM, President.

B. I. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

W. B. Shattuck & Co.

BANKERS,

NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

THE UNION BANK HAS A CAPITAL OF £4,000,000 STERLING, AND DEPOSITS, OVER £10,000,000 STERLING.

As it is one of the oldest and strongest of the London Joint Stock Banks, Time Bills drawn upon it always discount at the lowest market rates, and its very large funds resources enable us to DRAW DRAFTS on the most favorable terms.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS NEGOTIATED, in this country and in Europe. Our experience in placing such securities and our facilities for correspondence give us unusual advantages.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.

INVESTMENTS

IN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 2 Pine-st.

E. R. Strickly first-class investment securities always on hand.

Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's

1st MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by

John J. Cisco & Son,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS are received on deposit by all the Company's offices.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

PARK BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, new County Courthouse, City of New-York, until SATURDAY, March 8, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $500,000 of Stock and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

Three hundred thousand dollars, 7-30 Bonds, authorized by chapter 410, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1902, $300,000.

Additional Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 320, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900, $175,000.

Said Stock and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November, in each year.

Bids may be made for the whole amount of Stock and Bonds hereby advertised, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be notified of the amount of Stock and Bonds which will be awarded to them respectively, together with any pertinent matters, which they will be entitled to receive or circumstances for special amounts of the par values of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and must be accompanied by a deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. of the amount bid for.

No bids will be considered at less than par.

The right is reserved to the part of the Controller to reject any or all the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the public will be promoted thereby.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

City of New-York, Controller's Office, Feb. 24, 1873.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Gerry Building, No. 66 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer books will be closed after Saturday, the 15th inst.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

R. H. HOLLIDAY, Secretary.

Boston, Feb. 4, 1873.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1, 1873.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, to the certificate holders of the Scrip Certificates of the late Funding Company of New-York, and to the holders of the Scrip Certificates of the late Guarantee Company of New-York.

The Directors have also declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, to the holders of the Certificates of Stock of the New-Hampshire Fire Insurance Company.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until March 1.

GEO. M. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

NEW-YORK SECURITY

ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line, to the West upward of

240 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Beyond its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN EXPENDED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, many of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The Mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Subscriptions solicited, taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite, and coal-producing mid-fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge, Tarrytown, as it does, the finest and most profitable agricultural district generally known as the "Garden of the State." Its local traffic will be large, and its through business is assured. It will be free, the first portion of it, from any serious grades, and the most thorough system of construction and equipment will be adopted. In short, we place unreservedly before capitalists the merits of a safe investment, we offer, for the present, the bonds at the full market values mentioned.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

No. 42 WALL-ST.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.

FULL PAID STOCK.

Connecticut Valley Railroad

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.

RECOMMENDED BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 2,837.

Montclair Railway Company,

No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 42 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. E. LOW, Treasurer.

BANKING HOUSE of

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Maiden Lane,

CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

HOUSE FOR CLIENT. Interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds.

INVESTMENT GUARANTEED.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES privately accounted for Governments, Gold, Stocks and City Securities.

COLLECTIONS MADE on all parts of CHICAGO, DES MOINES, ROCK ISLAND, PEORIA, ST. LOUIS, and other points in the Western States.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Convertible.

New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Monticello R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,

12 PINE-ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 25th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

$250,000 SEWER BONDS.

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water Works," approved Nov. 27, 1871.

The bonds will date April 1, 1873, to be dated April 1, 1873, having twenty years to run, with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold, at the office of the Union Bank of New-York, where the principal is also to be payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 12, 1867, and March 23, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $1,000 and upwards, and the bonds will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received are not satisfactory.

Proposals must be addressed "Proposals for $250,000 Sewer Bonds," and delivered to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the funds of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States. The bonds will be delivered at the office of the Comptroller, in the city of St. Louis, on the 1st day of April, 1873, or be paid for when delivered.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified bank check, which will be returned to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest: JNO. J. STEVENS WILLIAMS, Register.

St. Louis, Feb. 20, 1873.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signified their assent to the 4th section of the act of the Legislature of Indiana, approved March 7, 1867, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company,'" they now give notice that the privilege of signing the aforesaid consent to the proposed issue of bonds, secured by a mortgage upon the property of the Company, will be closed in thirty days from the date hereof.

Slips may be issued and further information obtained at the office of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS,

No. 52 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOSEPH S. FAY,

No. 30 Exchange-st., Boston.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1873.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 24th inst. until March 7.

GEO. M. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS

NEW-YORK SECURITY

AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 90 and accrued interest.

The road runs from the City of Syracuse to Chenango Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus commanding that city by a through line to Port Jervis, with the Erie Railway, and to New-York with the Metropolitan.

Its location is forty-two miles, the COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is ACCOMPLISHED FOR LESS THAN $20,000 PER MILE; the balance of the bonds to be issued for the construction and equipment of the road.

It traverses a prosperous and fertile district of the State, which industry and enterprise is making wealthy, and it is already the source of profitableness of both through and local business. Its local sources of traffic are unlimited in extent.

The road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, many of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The Mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Subscriptions solicited, taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

CAIRO & FULTON R. R. CO.

First Mortgage, sinking Fund, Land-Grant Bonds.

DUE 1910 IN GOLD.

INTEREST 7 PER CENT. GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE JAN. 1 AND JULY 1 IN NEW-YORK.

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD is the shortest line of travel and freight from the North to the southeastern part of the State of Arkansas. It is the continuation of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain Railroad, and under the same management. It will connect the two Louis roads and the Illinois Central Railroad with the Texas system of railroads. The length is 337 miles, and it deviates from a straight line but six miles. It has no grades over fifteen feet to the mile, and the curves are few and easy. Connections are made at Cairo, Little Rock, The Land-Grant of 1,228,400 acres, in one of the most extensive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress. The whole road is under contract for early completion. A heavy traffic is now being done. The Mortgage will be for $7,000 per mile, and the Sinking Fund, which will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest: JNO. J. STEVENS WILLIAMS, Register.

St. Louis, Feb. 20, 1873.

SECOND MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,

AT 90 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the road, as per its charter, and by the pledge of its GROSS EARNINGS, AND EARNING NEARLY THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT OF ALL THE BONDS. The road is now in successful operation, and 100 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with the old roads at Indianapolis, and forming a new road, also with Bloomington, Ind., and Peoria, Ill. THE NEW ROADS NOW BUILT AND UNDER CONTRACT WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

The Company pay the interest on the Convertible Bonds free of all taxes in the State of New-York.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

And State of Ill.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 NASSAU-ST.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Proposals of parties of the FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, bearing the endorsement of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,000 of said bonds drawn, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive, will be paid on the 1st day of January, 1874, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds of an equal number and amount, and that the same will be received by the undersigned at his office, as Receiver, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of March, 1873.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,

Great Western Railway Company.

Feb. 19, 1873.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP, GREAT BARGAIN.—One light two-horse Carriage, one Buggy, one Phaeton, one Coupe, one Rockaway, one Coupe Rockaway, one Landau, one Coupe Landau, one Coach, one Barouche, one Victoria, one Sleigh, one Cutter, one Pair Horses, one Pair Ponies, one Pair Mules, one Harness, one Saddle, one Bridle, one Whip, one Robe, one Blanket, one Horse Clipping Machine, one Horse Boot, one Horse Brush, one Curry Comb, one Sponge, one Chamois Skin, one Set Stable Tools, one Set Carriage Tools, one Set Harness Tools, one Set Saddlery Tools, one Set Blacksmith's Tools, one Set Carpenter's Tools, one Set Painter's Tools, one Set Trimmer's Tools, one Set Wheelwright's Tools, one Set Coachmaker's Tools, one Set Horseshoer's Tools, one Set Harness Maker's Tools, one Set Saddler's

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

Unsuccessful Endeavors to Secure a Jury Yesterday.

Only Three Obtained—The Proceedings in Court—Challenging and Examining Jurors—A Speech by the Plaintiff.

The trial of Mayor HALL for misdemeanor in neglecting to audit certain accounts presented against the City, was formally commenced yesterday morning, before Judge DALY, in the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, the Court-room of General Sessions being deemed of insufficient capacity to meet the exigencies of the occasion.

At 11:30, Judge DALY took his seat in the Bench. Immediately afterward the Mayor, Mr. Vanderpoel, his law partner, and his other counsel, Messrs. E. W. Stoughton, James M. Smith, Jr., Joel A. Fithian, John E. Burrill and T. C. T. Buckley, entered Court and sat at the Bar. The prosecution was represented by Messrs. W. R. Peckham, Lyman Tremaine, Henry L. Clinton and Algernon S. Sullivan. Several well-known political, legal and mercantile celebrities were in attendance during the entire day.

LOOKING FOR A JURY.

The case having been opened, the first juror called was JAMES W. JAMES, who testified, in reply to Mr. PECKHAM: I am a resident of this City for the past nineteen years, and reside at No. 101 Orchard-street; I know of this case, and have heard it discussed more or less.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner on this indictment or upon the general charge imputed to him? A.—You put a hard question for me to answer.

Q.—It is a question you should answer with entire frankness. A.—I could not say whether I have formed an opinion one way or the other; the only opinion I have formed is what I have taken from the newspapers.

Q.—Have you ever talked on the subject with any one? A.—Yes. Sometimes, perhaps, two or three times a week.

Q.—Have you talked it with persons who expressed an opinion upon the subject? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you express any judgment of your own, pro or con, (talking it over)? A.—No doubt I have expressed my opinion one way or the other. I know I should do so.

By Mr. CLINTON—Have you formed such an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner as evidence would remove? A.—It would require evidence to establish in my mind whether the Mayor was guilty or innocent.

Q.—Have you expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the Mayor? No, Sir, I have not.

By Mr. PECKHAM—What opinion was it you expressed pro and con? A.—My opinion was of the general wrangling.

Q.—Have you expressed an opinion on the subject of the charges against the Mayor one way or the other? A.—I have not expressed an opinion.

Q.—Do you now have such an impression, assuming the charges there stated were true, have you expressed any opinion one way or the other? A.—If the newspaper charges are true I think I should consider him guilty.

The principal challenge was not sustained.

Mr. JAMES M. SMITH asked a hearing on this point, as it was important to have a rule settled in the outset. He thought they should not be here driven to their challenges in the favor in this case. He argued that the juror had clearly expressed an opinion.

Judge DALY decided his opinion on the point and the witness was then challenged for favor, HOOPER C. VAN VOORST and MALCOLM CAMPBELL being appointed triers.

Examined by Mr. PECKHAM—How long is it since your attention was drawn to the indictment? A.—I have no recollection of reading the paper stating the charges against the officers. I attended one Reform meeting, but never attended any meeting at the Cooper Institute. I knew of the existence of the Committee of Seventy, but don't know any of them.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion as to the supposed conduct of the Mayor in reference to the securing the City for false claims, for incurring debts, &c.? A.—It is hard to form an opinion. I don't want to be a juror. I want to get away very badly. The talk in relation to the charges was more in regard to my business. I have said, from general rumor or impression, that the charges were exaggerated—somewhat loosely. I think I have no bias on my mind which would require evidence to remove. I don't know the Mayor or any other office-holder. I have no political bias. I never voted but twice in the City. Have no hope interested or claim against the City, and no relative but an aged man.

The witness was then accepted and sworn on the jury.

GEORGE D. T. HASTON, examined by Mr. PECKHAM: I am a broker and I reside at No. 103 West Nineteenth-street; I am not acquainted with the facts; have not expressed an opinion as to his guilt or innocence.

The witness was directed to stand aside. RICHARD MCMAHON, bailiff-master, had formed an opinion, and was also excused.

THE SECOND JUROR.

MATTHIAS CLARK, of No. 639 Greenwich-street, testified: I know nothing of this charge except from newspaper talk; I have no other knowledge of the matter; I may have talked with some of my neighbors about the matter; can't say whether I have; I am acquainted with Mr. HAVEMEYER, who is, I believe, one of the Committee of Seventy; I have met, that I remember, talked with him on this subject; I have no friend or relative, that I know of, interested in City claims. I never thought newspaper reports sufficient to convict a man, and I believe I would find a verdict according to the evidence.

Mayor HALL—I accept this man as a juror.

The triers were then discharged, the two jurors sworn and took their places.

HENRY A. ROYCE was sworn, and was accepted by the defense. He testified in reply to Mr. CLINTON: I am a merchant; I am not acquainted with any one interested in the prosecution; I have read the charges in the papers daily, but they did not make any impression on my mind as to the guilt or innocence of the Mayor; I have formed no opinion as to his negligence in passing bills; my mind is that the Mayor is united by some who got him into this scrape, and that he was not intentionally guilty.

Mr. SMITH—In other words you believe he is innocent until he is proved guilty? Yes, Sir; I don't know the particulars of the present charge, and have no opinion as to the fault or negligence of the Mayor; my opinion is that if the Mayor did anything wrong, it was at error of the head and not of the heart.

Q.—In other words, in respect to these charges of not auditing certain claims against the City, he had no intention of violating the law? A.—I believe the innocent of wilfully neglecting his duty; I had always a great deal of confidence in the Mayor; I don't know him personally, and I don't know Mr. SWEENY or Mr. TWEED.

Mr. SMITH protested against this line of examination, but the Court permitted it.

Mr. PECKHAM—I understand you to say that, assuming he was guilty of auditing or not auditing wrong accounts against the City, he did not do it wilfully? Have you formed any opinion as to whether he is guilty or not? A.—I have not any opinion as to whether he is guilty or not. If he was proven to have done the act, then I should think he had done it. [Laughter.]

To Mr. CLINTON—I don't know exactly what I mean about these charges; they made little impression on my mind. I have read a statement that by auditing certain claims against the City large amounts were lost to the City.

THE MAYOR.

The Mayor then addressed the triers on his own behalf. He said:

GENTLEMEN: The gentleman now upon the stand is a witness to testify whether or not he is a fit juror for this case, and stands there simply as the embodiment, in what he has said, of the law. The law, looking to the person to be tried, the defendant to-day, says to him, 'You are charged with wilfully neglecting to audit on a specific bill set up in the indictment; you are to-day innocent, first, with having neglected; and second, you are innocent of ever having wilfully or intentionally neglected to do your duty.' That which the law and the Constitution says is as many words in England and in this country is borrowed from the old Roman law, and that is what this juror says he comes and he is here for. He says that he believes the defendant is innocent of neglect and wilful neglect of duty. The law has said that said charge goes no further upon the other side are here to overthrow that presumption of the law. It may be that in the forum of the newspaper a man is presumed guilty until he proves his innocence, but in a forum like this the reverse is the condition. Every man from the signest to the lowest in this forum has that presumption in his favor, and the gentlemen on the other side propose to remove from this jury-box a juror who is endowed with the spirit of the law upon the subject matter that he is called to adjudicate upon. If he is under the influence of any such impression, I believe the Mayor is guilty of having neglected to audit these bills set out in the indictment, and is guilty of wilful and intentional neglect, he could not have gone upon that jury because he would go there against the presumption of the law. Therefore, what the law says in that one juror like Mr. JAMES or Mr. CLARK should go upon the jury-box, believing that presumption, and hoping to hear testimony to overthrow, gentlemen, the very presumption of the law, is presumption, as the gentleman stated to you, until evidence of the opposite shall go to the jury, duty to the very moment that they shall pass into the jury-room for consultation. Assent, as it may be, for the purpose of the deliberation. But the presumption of the law

until your understanding is to declare as to this man in proper guilty, and when you have said that, then, and not till then, does the presumption of the law and the very language of the constitution become overthrown. It has been established in this country, and it has been established in England, with a line from treatise of exposition, of books, of opinions, of arguments as the old war-hulks of the Romans was before the iron of the gunmen crossed and dug upon it. If not then the condition of this gentleman's mind? He believes in the presumption of law; he waits as a juror in this jury-box for that presumption to be overthrown by the evidence which my friends on the other side will present. He does not occupy any other position than that. If he has formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused originant from that rule, then the rule is abrogated in every essential part. In this particular instance, this is a fight on the side of the prosecution to keep out of the jury-box a man who simply says in the language of the law 'I believe you to be innocent of the charge of wilfully neglecting to do your duty until the contrary is proven.' I submit, gentlemen, that as you have been examined, and resulted almost on the same point, that you should receive the challenge in favor of your fellows, and I leave the case in your hands.

THE REPLY.

Mr. LYMAN TREMAINE replied to the gentleman, that, in explaining the duties of the triers and the difference between the challenges for peremptory cause and for favor, said: The oath administered to the triers was to decide whether the man stood indifferent between the people and the defendant. Many little matters were proper for consideration of the triers under the challenge. If in any one link of the whole case there was a bias in the mind of the juror that rendered him not indifferent, here was a case of great importance, where there was a natural anxiety to have a fair jury. He would recall to them that this was the first man whom the counsel for the defence had failed to challenge. One dissatisfied juror, be it remembered, could block the wheels of justice, and render nugatory the whole trial. This juror, it was found, was biased on the essential question in the case. Counsel proceeded to state the indictment against the Mayor, which charged him with having, during the time within neglect of any duty in an officer made him guilty of a misdemeanor. He recalled the juror's own statements that he did not believe the Mayor acted with any wilful purpose. This was an opinion on the very vital issues in the case, and these therefore opposed his acceptance as a juror.

Judge DALY briefly charged the jury, telling them that the only question they had to determine was whether the witness was impartial and without bias as between the prisoner and the people, and the triers found the challenge bad.

MARCUS BERRIEN, of No. 34 West Twenty-ninth-street, testified he knew nothing of the charges against the Mayor; had not expressed an opinion as to the Mayor's conduct in the Board of Audit, but had so to his general conduct as Mayor. He was directed to stand aside.

THE THIRD JUROR.

ROMAINE A. LUMBARTH testified: I have heard nothing in reference to the charges against the Mayor, except what I have heard in Court during the last two weeks; I read very little about politics, for I take no interest in them; I don't believe to any political organization, and don't know anything about the Committee of Seventy; have formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; I read newspaper comments of the trials of this case; I think I read something about it once, but did not remember it ten minutes. The witness was then accepted, and sworn in as a juror.

JAMES A. CURTIS had formed an opinion in the case. He testified: I reside on the east side of Rutherford-place, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; I am not acquainted with Mr. RUDD, of No. 39 Perry-street; testified that he had expressed an opinion some months since in regard to this case, but it was since removed. CHARLES R. HUNTINGTON and CHRISTIE E. BROOKS had also formed opinions in regard to the case, and were directed to stand aside.

CHARLES PADDON had heard of the charges against the Mayor, and might have talked about the matter, but did not remember doing so; had not expressed opinions on the subject; he was acquainted with Mr. TILDEN, but had never talked with him about these matters; he knew several names on the list of the Committee of Seventy, but did not know that he was personally acquainted with any one of them, unless he saw the list; he had no opinion now on the manner in which the Mayor performed his duties. Challenged peremptorily.

JOHN J. BRENNAN, CHARLES H. BERNARD and CHARLES C. RUSSELL had formed opinions on the case and were directed to stand aside.

CHARLES W. NASH testified he had an eating saloon in the TIMES building.

Mr. PECKHAM—Well, as you are in the TIMES building we will take you. In reply to Mr. CLINTON the witness stated he had formed opinions in regard to the case, and he was directed to stand aside.

DAVID P. CONYNGHAM testified, and in reply to Mr. PECKHAM—I am editor of the *Sunday Democrat*.

Q.—Have you expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the Mayor in reference to these special charges? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you some claims against the City which were not paid? A.—I have.

Q.—What were they for? A.—For publishing.

Q.—Have you any bias or prejudice against the Mayor connected with your claims? A.—I don't know that I have.

To Mr. CLINTON—I received the appointment in 1869, and continued publishing until June, 1870.

Q.—Did you apply to the Mayor for payment of your claim? A.—I called on the Mayor two or three times, but not within the last six months, to induce him to use his influence in my favor so that I might be paid. He said he would have inquiry made into it and action taken thereon, or something to that effect.

Q.—What is the amount of your claim? A.—Two or three thousand dollars.

Q.—Would the week come to that at ordinary rates?

Objected to as irrelevant, and excluded.

Q.—Have you any prejudice in your own mind as to the question whether he properly examined the account which you yourself presented?

Objected to as not admissible.

Q.—In regard to these charges against the Mayor generally for not properly auditing, or as a member of that Board, not properly participating in the auditing of accounts which were brought before him, have you any opinion one way or the other as to whether he was guilty of wilful neglect of his duty? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

Q.—Have you been on the City pay-roll? A.—I was engaged once by the Board of Public Works as inspector.

Q.—From what time to what time? A.—From January, 1870, to January, 1871, about a year altogether.

After some further questions, Mr. SMITH, on the part of the prisoner, addressed the triers, contending that there was nothing in the evidence of the witness which ought to exclude him from the jury-box. If he had any prejudice at all it was unfavorable to the defendant, but after the long examination he could not say that he made himself with regard to his finding, they would not object to him, and honestly believed he should be accepted.

Mr. CLINTON, on the part of the prosecution, maintained that the witness was altogether ineligible for jury service. He was an acknowledged simoniac, and the facts in connection with his claim did not favor his communication. He asserted that he should be promptly rejected.

The triers found that the challenge was true, and excused the witness.

The Court then adjourned to this morning.

Board of Assistant Aldermen Fixing the Salaries of the Clerks—Opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the Power of the Board to Fix Salaries.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, President HALL in the chair. A resolution was presented and referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers, to appoint CHARLES GALLAGHER Doorkeeper. A resolution was presented and referred to a Committee of three to the effect that the designations and salaries of the employes of the Board for 1872, be as follows:

Clerk to the Board, $5,000; Deputy, $3,000; First Assistant Clerk, $2,500; Second Assistant Clerk, $2,000; Third Assistant Clerk, $1,500; Official Reporter, $3,000; Stenographic Clerk, $2,000; General Clerk, $1,500; Index Clerk, $2,000; Sergeant-at-Arms, $2,500; Door-keeper and Sergeant-at-arms, $2,000; Messenger to Board, $1,200; Messenger to Committee, $1,200; Messenger to the President, $1,200.

On recommendation of the Committee on Railroads a resolution was adopted requiring the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to run a car every half-hour from 11 o'clock P. M. to 5 o'clock A. M., and every hour from 1 o'clock to 4 o'clock A. M.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the President of the Department of Public Parks stated that the number of laborers employed in the Department at the present time is 2,231. In accordance with a resolution of inquiry, the Controller sent in a communication giving the number of employes of the different Bureaus of Markets, the dates of appointment, &c. The Controller states that none of the clerks have the power to issue stalls, but under the direction of the Superintendent of Markets the clerks have the right to assign space in the streets, adjacent to the markets, for the season—four markets employ. The report shows that there are forty-three employes in the markets, with salaries ranging from $2,000 to $600 per annum.

The following communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in answer to inquiries, stating that he is of the opinion that the power conferred by the 'suppression of employes enables the head of each Department to fix the wages of laborers employed therein, and that the power to fix laborers' wages in the various Departments of the City Government does not now reside in the Common Council.

In relation to the communication from Aldermen ordering a resolution rescinding the resolution authorizing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to lower their tracks and lay additional cross tracks at Forty-second-street; to-day's session, and the clerk's office to be thoroughly refitted and refurnished in a suitable and appropriate manner, provided the expense for the same do not exceed $1,000.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of citizens of Utica, N. Y., praying for the passage of the Civil Rights bill